

In response to Examiner's Arguments regarding claim 1

The Examiner's Answer alleges at page 16 that "Gyotoku does not exemplify the upper layer 7b being moisture-proof. However, generation and growth of dark spot due to moisture is commonly known in the art of organic electroluminescent display. Thus Gyotoku's teaching of prevention of growth of dark spot and transitional decline of luminance by the upper metal film layer will indicate the use of second (upper) layer as a moisture-proof layer." The Examiner further cites U.S. Patent No. 6,696,178 to Igarashi to support the allegations. Appellants have addressed the allegations in the Appellants' Brief filed on February 7, 2006. That is, as described in column 9, lines 10-19 for example, Gyotoku discloses that a metal film formed on the insulating compound layer can suppress transitional decline of luminance of light emission, and the material of Ag or In is preferred for being capable of effectively preventing growth of dark spots and transitional decline of luminance of light emission. Appellants respectfully submit that Gyotoku merely discloses the metal layer 7b to increase the film thickness of the protective layer 7 and to suppress transitional decline of luminance of light emission, but fails to disclose it as a moisture-proof layer.

2. In response to Arguments regarding claims 10 and 19

With respect to claim 10, the Examiner's Answer alleges at page 17 that "the feature of 'seal cover plate for sealing the EL display' upon which Appellant relies is not claimed in claim 10. Accordingly, it is within the scope of teaching of Yang that the aluminum nitride layer 38 (Fig. 3D) covering the EL layer 34 is a seal cover plate and the heat-exhausting layer 40 is formed on the seal cover plate 38 for enhancing the effect of heat dissipation." Appellants also

have addressed the allegations in the Appellants' Brief filed February 7, 2006. Moreover, the Examiner appears to suggest that an organic polymer luminant layer 34 corresponds to the EL layer, which Appellants disagree with. Appellants respectfully submit that the EL layer of Yang consists of anodes 32, an organic polymer luminant layer 34 and cathodes 36, and the organic polymer luminant layer 34 is only part of the EL layer of Yang. Accordingly, in Yang, the protective layer 38 covering the luminant layer 34 does not correspond to the claimed "seal cover plate for sealing the electro-luminescent layer." Since Yang fails to disclose a "seal cover plate," it fails to disclose a "heat exhausting layer formed on the seal cover plate, wherein an entire surface of the heat-exhausting film contacts the seal cover plate."

With respect to claim 19, the Examiner's Answer alleges page 17 that "the specification (paragraphs [0055] - [0060] of instant Application) does not provide any definition or clarification of 'contact' and does not teach or suggest how the heat exhausting film extends to the contact the transparent substrate." Appellants respectfully submit that FIG. 4, along with the specification, discloses exemplary embodiment in which the heat exhausting film 21 extends to contact the transparent substrate 11. The drawings are part of disclosure of the invention.

3. In response to Arguments regarding claim 26

The Examiner's Answer alleges at page 18 that "it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a thin metal film under entire surface of the seal cover plate adhered to the substrate by sealant of the device of applicants' admitted prior art as taught by Shi et al. for better encapsulation of the device." Appellants have addressed the allegations in the Appellants' Brief filed on February 7, 2006. Moreover,

Appellants respectfully submit that Shi merely discloses that the metal thin film layer 26 adheres to a buffer layer 22 that serves to act as a diffusion barrier to oxygen and moisture (see col. 3, lines 3-7), and fails to teach or suggest that the metal thin film layer 26 adheres to the substrate 10.

As pointed out in MPEP § 2143.03 instructs that "[t]o establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 409 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)." Furthermore, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejections of dependent claims 4-9, 11-18, and 27-34 under 35 U.S. C. § 103(a) are also improper and therefore should be withdrawn at least because of their dependencies upon the respective independent claims 1, 10, 19 and 26, and for the reasons set forth above.

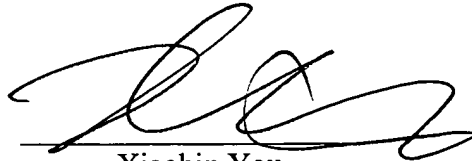
In view of the foregoing and the previously filed Appellants' Appeal Brief, Appellants respectfully request the reversal of the Examiner's rejections and allowance of all the pending

claims. If there are any other fees due in connection with the filing of this Reply Brief, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-0310.

Respectfully submitted,

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